

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1838.

Geological Survey of the Public Lands.

We have received Dr. Jackson's second Report of the Geological Survey of the public Lands, under the direction of the authorities of Massachusetts and Maine. This is an interesting Report, inasmuch as it gives us information of a new kind, respecting our public domain. Indeed, almost any kind of information would be new that spoke of that region; for with the exception of the field notes of the surveyors, who lotted out the townships in that quarter, and the incidental remarks which they have made and lodged in the Land Office, what is known by the people of that country? Very little, indeed. Yes, strange as it may seem, a portion of our own territory—of our own State—abounding with vast resources, and lying within our very borders—in our very reach, is, we will dare to say, not so well known to our people as the region beyond the Alleghanies, familiarly called the "Great West." And why is this? Because no one has ever explored it, until lately, with a view to make known what it contained. No one has ever been over it with a view to search out what it contained that would be useful to us, or that could be rendered in any way an advantage to the people who owned it. Occasionally a lumberman has ventured in to seek a supply of timber to give him a winter's employment, and the hunters have traversed it in pursuit of game; but the great mass of the people have taken so little interest in it, that they have even suffered Great Britain to keep it in quiet possession—to cut the timber—to survey rail-road routes across it, under the specious pretence of not being able to find a boundary line, even tho' marked out by the finger of Deity itself.

But we are at length waking up from the delusive dream, and we begin to find that the land is among the most fertile tracts to be found in the State, and that its streams and falls offer facilities beyond comparison more advantageous for the mechanic than in another section of our territory of like size.

The climate, covered as the soil is, with a dense forest, may not be quite so congenial at present as the more cultivated parts of the State; but no trouble is experienced by the few settlers that have found their way thither, in raising all the products that are raised in other portions of this State; and wheat, that great staple upon which we all depend, is produced in far greater abundance and perfection than any where within our limits.

Limestone and iron, articles so essential to the existence of civilized man, occur there abundantly; and there are strong indications that coal is also lodged in some parts of it.

The difference between the soil on the Penobscot and the region above named, is thus pointed out:

An attentive observer will remark that the soil upon the Penobscot is chiefly composed of an alluvion from argillaceous slate and granite rocks, and that it is generally a cold and wet soil, producing a great abundance of hemlock and pine trees, the hemlocks greatly predominating along the

margin of the rivers and lakes, while the heaviest pines grow on the more elevated land.

On the Aroostook, it will be remarked, that very few, if any, hemlock trees exist, and the predominating growth is a mixture of various hard wood forest trees, the sugar maple, ash, and yellow birch abounding, while occur scattering some of the most lofty pine trees ever beheld.

There are evident reasons why this should be the case; for the richest soils are always most crowded with a mixed growth, and the Aroostook soils are mostly of limestone alluvion, and are exceedingly rich and good settling lands, remarkable for their heavy crops of wheat, rye, and other grains.

The geological structure of the Penobscot is very simple and monotonous in its character, while that of the Sebcois and Aroostook are extremely interesting, and furnish an abundance of valuable materials for the supply of the inhabitants and for foreign trade.

Speaking of the Madawaska district, still higher up, Dr. Jackson observes, that

Madawaska is a valuable agricultural district, capable of producing an abundance of grain, for the soils are chiefly from the limestone rocks, and are rich and productive.

Limestones abound in the whole tract of country from the Sebcois and Aroostook to the river St. Lawrence in Canada, and that whole district is capable of being an important agricultural country.

The researches of the present season have brought to light many important resources in the public domain, which were before unknown. Beds of iron ore of immense magnitude, favorably situated for advantageous operations occur on the Aroostook, and all the marked characteristics of the regular coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country from the Sebcois to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the Temiscuata lake, near the frontiers of Canada.

The observations which we have here recorded, cannot fail to augment the value of the public lands, for every new resource in the country when discovered, tends to enhance the value of that district.

The new road now in progress from the great military road to the Aroostook, and from thence to Madawaska will, when completed, afford ready access to those valuable regions, and settlers will soon crowd into that part of the country, which will become so densely populated, as to defy the power of foreign aggression.

Fear of the Grain Worm.

We find that many of our farmers are hesitating about sowing any wheat the present season, for fear of the Grain Worm. We also fear that the ravages of this insect will not be wholly suspended during the coming season; but it is nevertheless our duty to put in the seed, and leave the event to the Supreme director, who will do right with us. If we think that there will be a loss by this insect, we should sow the more, if we are able, rather than less; for by that means can we obtain the quantity that we wish. It has been reported often, that the ravages of the Hessian fly actually caused an increase of the wheat culture in New-York;—for the farmers there, knowing that they must have wheat at some rate or other, invariably sowed more in order to supply both the fly and themselves.

We cannot vouch for the truth of this; but we think that it was the proper course to pursue. In the mean time we observe that almost every farmer is preparing to sow more or less Barley. This is

right,—the more the better. This kind of grain has been hitherto little cultivated in Maine. It has generally done well, however, whenever it was sowed, and last year some astonishing crops were produced. The value of it as an article of food for man—horses or hogs, is getting to be better understood, and if the Grain Worm has done much damage by destroying wheat, it has also done much good by rousing the attention of our farmers to the culture of Barley.

Sugar Beet.

The culture of this root is moderately extending in this State. Every account which we have received from those who have paid any attention to it as a field crop, is favorable; and those who have experimented upon it as a source from which to obtain sugar, also speak in its favor. The pressure of the times has prevented the operation of the Societies which have been formed to carry on the raising of the beet and the manufacturing of sugar on the great scale; and it has been left for individuals, who have moved slowly and cautiously in the business. There is this consideration in the favor of the beet culture:—it is a valuable root for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and if the sugar business is found to be unprofitable, the crop will still yield a profit, as an article for feeding and fattening animals.

It is a hardy root—easily cultivated—wanting only a well pulverized and fertile soil to ensure success. The Genesee Farmer mentions as a fact, that mutton fattened by this root had a peculiar sweet and pleasant flavor.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer:—SIR,—I address this communication to you, knowing that if you should think it of any public benefit, you would give it an insertion in that paper which we farmers should the most highly prize and the most attentively read and support.

I was at the meeting of the several Committees for the awarding of premiums on Crops for the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held at Winthrop the 23d inst. and was surprised that there was no entry nor competition on that most valuable or profitable of all grain crops, Barley. In "olden times" much account was made of this grain for the sustenance and support of man; hence we read of "the beginning of Barley harvest,"—the "middle of Barley harvest," and the "ending of Barley harvest;" and of the substance—the "Barley loaves," &c.

Why is this neglect of our own interest and independence—so much to be lamented? Were it for myself to answer, I should say we do not "work it right;" we should sow more Barley, which is the surest to yield a good and profitable crop of any of the grain crops. It is not subject to blight, rust, mildew, or any of the disorders which so often attacks our other grain; and I am authorized by my own experience in raising it, to say, that in comparison with oats, on good ground, I generally get as many or more bushels to the acre, and in comparison, worth double. With wheat and rye, (admitting no rust, fly, weevil, or worm to interfere,) we may

safely calculate two bushels of Barley to one of either. Now if the above be a correct estimation as to its yield, we may proceed and clearly show that it is the most profitable, whether we raise it to sell, to eat, or to fatten our meat. Its usual price exceeds half the price of our best wheat; to eat, it is worth more than those who are unacquainted with it are aware of. Good Barley, well cleansed, ground, and bolted, will yield from 26 to 28 lbs. of fine flour; and that, too, very little inferior to that obtained from our best wheat. For fattening of swine it is a crop superior to corn in good seasons; and even in the best corn seasons. It is the earliest of all the grains,—easily harvested and cleansed; and the straw is considered, by those who are acquainted with it, preferable for stock than any other straw.

I am firmly persuaded that if my brother farmers would sow more Barley, they would be more in favor of it, than many now are. Let them "sow in hope," or in other words, on land which they have a reasonable expectation would produce a good crop if sown with wheat or oats,—and I will venture to predict that they will find this communication to be "no fiction;" but will be willing to communicate their success in the culture of Barley as well as other crops.

The kind of Barley which I have had the best success in raising, is the two rowed, (sometimes called Dutch barley,) as it is the most productive—making the most flour, and being heaviest, with a thinner husk or hull upon it. I have sown from 2 to three bushels to the acre—according to the state of the land; if in very good order, 2 bushels will perhaps be sufficient; and as the land decreases in quality, increase the quantity of seed to 3 bushels or more, as the case may be. Sow when the ground has become warm, say about the 20th of May; and soon it will be "the beginning of Barley harvest" with you, and by the "middle of barley harvest" you will be constrained in part to admit these my scriblings to be partially correct; and then comes "the end of barley harvest," when we may calculate our profit or loss. Now if I could provoke you, brethren,—believing, as I do, it is to good works,—to try the raising of more of this valuable grain, I shall have accomplished my object in thus appearing in the *Farmer's own paper*.

Should any one be induced to sow this grain, and should fail in realizing his expectations, to the full extent of my statements, (if the ground is in good condition, and the seed good, and well sown,) I shall have to appear once more in public to defend my statements.

One word to our good friend the Miller. Would it not be for your interest to be prepared by another season, to grind and flour more of this grain than heretofore,—as the farmers who now appreciate its value (and others) may be induced to sow more largely than ever before in this County, as you will share with us in the "Barley loaves?"

A FRIEND TO THE FARMER.

East Winthrop, Dec. 1837.

WHEAT RAISING; And the Grain Worm.

MR. HOLMES:—To the hardy sons of Maine how highly gratifying must be the fact to know that they have taken such a mighty stride from dependence towards independence during the past year. It must be considered a step of more consequence than any ever before taken, in so short a time, in Maine.

What an amount of money has been kept from going out of the State to purchase flour for our own consumption. How would the purchase of 150,000 barrels of flour affect us, as a State, should we purchase this amount during the present year?

This was the amount computed upon good data to have been purchased in 1836.

We have not only kept a very large amount from going out of the State, but we have given a death-blow to the evil effects of the New-York speculations in the article of flour; this is no small victory,—and as long as the wheat bounty remains in force, they will be counted with the "things that were."

How encouraging such an estimate as the following from the Gospel Banner of the 24th of March. The Editor estimates the number of bushels or wheat raised in Maine, the past year, to be 1,353,485 bushels; and "at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, which we believe has been the average price at the nearest market towns, this quantity would be worth \$2,030,227 1-2—the value of a single article of bread stuff raised in Maine in one year."

Surely such facts as these should put a stop to the emigrating fever. But how does the other side of the picture look? Is there no dark side to it? If not, then we are a flourishing people.

In the imaginations of some there is a dark side to this picture, and should we give full credit to the assertions of some of the public writers, this dark side would appear darker than "a stack of black cats" in a dark night, thereby frightening too many into the belief that it is no use to sow, unless we have a better prospect of reaping.

I have reference now to the various opinions with regard to the ravages of the Grain Worm.

I am sorry to learn that many of our farmers have imbibed the belief that it is no use to try to contend against the Grain Worm; that the Worm is an enemy that cannot be overcome; that it is best to dispense with sowing that kind of grain that they destroy.

That a false impression has gone abroad, caused by statements made by those in whom we have much confidence, and out of many I will mention one.

It is from your valuable (notwithstanding he sometimes makes some wild assertions) correspondent, Mr. Jenne, of Peru, in the last volume of the Maine Farmer, page 209, he says, "It would be nothing but vanity and obstinacy in any one, to speak with much confidence, as to any remedy for preventing their (the wheat insect's) attacks. Lime and ashes have been tried in this neighborhood without success."

Whether my bumps of "vanity" and "obstinacy" shall be considered too prominent or not, I shall "speak with much confidence, as to the remedy for preventing their attacks" upon the grain.

"Lime and ashes have been tried in this neighborhood with success."

That lime and ashes was unsuccessfully applied in Peru, as well as in a great many other places, I have not the least doubt; and why was it unsuccessfully tried? I answer, because it was not applied at the proper time, and in the proper manner. There is a "just in the nick of time" for applying this remedy, as well as in the application of almost every other remedy.

Here I would particularly refer the reader to the 226th and 227th pages of the last volume of the Maine Farmer to the extracts from the Yankee Farmer.

As facts are stubborn things, I will give you a few; and if Mr. Jenne, or any one else, can account satisfactorily in any other way for the cause and result, and for the entire emigration of the insects from the limed wheat to that which was not limed, and for the destruction of a large portion of the latter, whilst the former many times was unharmed by the fly;—when this is done, I shall feel less inclined to believe in the efficacy of lime and

ashes on wheat, and probably my "vanity and obstinacy" would cease.

As this communication will exceed the limits that I intended it should, I must beg to continue it in another number of the Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Reynold's Account of Smut in Wheat.
No. 3.

A Pickle recommended by Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, for Preventing Smut in Corn.

To J—A—, Esq., at MILCHAN, in SURREY:

SIR,—I presume nothing more need be said here relating to the cause of smut; and therefore I pass on to the cure. Having about 30 years ago discovered insects, or vermin to be the true cause of smut, and withal how they propagate their species from one generation to another, whereby our corn frequently becomes infected with blackness, and the crops are often much reduced, according as they happen to be more or less afflicted with this disease.

I made the following pickle, in order to destroy their brood, which has, for near 30 years past, very effectually answered this purpose, and rendered the wheat much better, either for sowing or drilling, than the common methods of brining and liming can do, and much more efficacious too; therefore the following pickle is recommended to the public, for the cure of smut in corn—as a sure remedy for this disease.

Put into a tub, with a hole at the bottom, where in a staff and tap hose is to be placed, as in the manner of brewing, seventy gallons of water; to this we put half a hundred weight of stone lime, which in measure is found to be a bushel heaped full. Stir it well for about half an hour, then let it stand for about thirty hours; run it off into another tub, wherein the grain is to be steeped, which generally produces about a hogshead of good lime water; to this we add three pecks of salt, forty-two pounds, which, when dissolved, is fit for use,—and this I call a pickle. But in case sea water can be obtained, much less salt will suffice. The rule is to have a specific gravity sufficient to float an egg, by adding salt sufficient for this purpose. Herein, with a basket made on purpose, which for a large farm ought to be two feet in diameter at the bottom, and twenty inches deep, placed in the pickle, we run in the grain gradually, in small quantities, from one bushel to two—stirring and skimming off the light grains, which ought not to be sown, because many of them are infectious. This done, draw up the basket to drain over the pickle for a few minutes; and so proceed in like manner. This seed will be fit for sowing in twenty-four hours,—but for drilling, forty-eight hours are better. Should the driller meet with difficulty herein, more lime must be added to make the pickle more astringent, for lime differs much in quality. Here the master must use his own discretion. In case the seed is made ready for sowing or drilling, five, six, seven, eight, or ten days, before hand, I know no difference at all. I have had it lay much longer without the least injury or inconvenience.

And now, upon the whole, I think Sir, we may without vanity pronounce this a great point gained to the landholder, if the saving of a considerable part of our corn from destruction be things of any value. These are my sentiments, and I trust they will merit your approbation. I am glad to hear my last met with such a kind reception from the Society.

I am, worthy Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Adisham, Oct., 1768.

Ruta Bagas for Horse Feed.

MR. TUCKER—I observe that the ruta baga is

frequently recommended in the Farmer, and other agricultural papers, for feeding horses. They have generally been recommended to be used with other grain; and the conclusion is, by people but little acquainted with them, that they will not keep farm horses in good condition without grain with them; but this is not the fact. I have raised for seven years more or less every year, and for two years I have used them for feeding horses as well as other stock. Several of my neighbors as well as myself, have fed our horses this winter wholly on turneps a considerable part of the time. I should have continued all winter, but did not have enough for that and other purposes. My horses were in as good condition when fed on turneps as they now are fed on corn and oats. I fed two bushels a day to three horses; when worked, half a bushel at noon. They did not eat as much hay when fed on turneps as they do now with corn and oats. My way of feeding is, to cut off the fibers and small roots—that will leave them clean; they are then thrown into the manger and the horses manage them themselves. I can keep horses with less than half the expense on turneps or carrots, and I would say in better condition, than the common way of feeding grain. A. FORD.

P. S. This is out of season. It may, however, induce some to raise more roots.—*Genesee Farmer.*

PEAS.

The pea is one of the most valuable of our crops, whether considered as a preparative for grain crops, an ameliorator of the soil, or a substitute for corn in fattening pork. In this respect, many farmers consider it without a rival, and in consequence of the partial failure of the corn crops are turning their attention more than formerly to the pea. The pea is now rarely injured to any considerable extent by the bug; a fact perhaps owing to their cultivation having been mostly discontinued in some parts of our country for a number of years; or perhaps to the substitution of old peas for seed, where the bug was apprehended. Peas are a crop that rarely fail on suitable soils, and are not liable to injury from insects except at times from the aphides. They sometimes mildew when sown late, or when the season is unfavorable.

In comparing the value of peas with that of beans, Bannister, in his work on Agriculture, says "that for feeding swine the pea is much better adapted than the bean; it having been demonstrated by experience, that hogs fat more kindly when fed with this grain than with beans; and what is not easy to be accounted for, the flesh of swine that have been fed on peas, it is said, will swell in boiling and be well tasted; whilst the flesh of the bean fed hog will shrink in the pot, the fat will boil out, and the meat be less delicate in flavor. It has therefore become a practice now with those farmers who are curious in their pork to feed their hogs on peas and barley meal; and if they have no peas of their own growth, they choose rather to be at the expense of buying them, than suffer their hogs to be fed on beans." We may remark that the bean spoken of is not our common bean, but one cultivated extensively in England as food for animals; and as corn is scarcely known there, peas, beans, and barley are used as substitutes for that invaluable grain.

Loudon says that "the soil best adapted for peas, is a dry calcareous sand; it should be in good tilth, not too rich or dunged along with the crop; and the experience of our farmers is in accordance with the opinions here advanced; although as our climate is less moist than that of Great Britain, dryness in the soil is not so indispensably requisite here as there, or rather a less quantity of sand in the soil will be favorable to their growth. The advantages of lime in the soil, is in the case of no plant more apparent than in that of the pea; and, as in the growth and perfection of wheat, its presence may be said to be indispensable to a great crop. Plaster operates most admirably on peas, as the many instances recorded in our journals prove, and as almost every farmer has experienced. It is used as a top dressing, and is sown on the plants when they are grown so as partially to cover the ground. The full benefit is received when the leaves are covered with dew at the time the plaster is sown; and as in the case of plastering clover, rain immediately after sowing is decidedly injurious.

Mr. Cowles, of Marcellus, assures us that for

several years past, his average crop of peas will fall not much short of forty bushels per acre, and in some instances have exceeded that amount. Mr. Cowles's farm is an excellent one, lying near the southern termination of the limestone strata, though the subsoil is argillaceous. The soil is deep and constitutes what may be called calcareous loam, a variety which experience proves to be one of the most fertile and valuable, either for roots or grain, being warm, abounding in substances adapted to the nutrition of plants, and of course, as all such soils are, eminently productive. The kind of pea cultivated by Mr. Cowles is the Marrowfat, a variety excellent for the table as well as for field culture.

A clover ley has been found good for peas; turned over carefully in the fall that the peas may be got in early the ensuing spring. If manure is required, it may be spread on the land and turned in at the same time of ploughing, or if fine or compost manure, it may be put on and harrowed or ploughed in with the seed. As there is less danger of preventing the vegetation of peas by burying deep than in the case of almost any other plant, ploughing them in has generally been recommended, and where the ground on which they are put will admit of this course it is probably the best method to cover them with a rather shallow furrow. Peas will vegetate five or six inches deep, but three or four is the proper depth.

Farmers who intend to make peas a substitute for corn in fattening pork, should have a few acres of some early variety, the Washington for instance, with which to commence feeding. This should be done as soon as the peas begin to ripen, throwing them the whole as gathered in the field, and allowing the swine a clover pasture at the same time, or what is still better, an orchard for their range. In this way the labor of feeding in the fall months will be much diminished, and the hogs be in a thriving condition, if not nearly fat, at the time of putting in the pen. Grinding or steaming peas, is decidedly the best mode of feeding them, and if occasionally mixed with a few bushels of oats or barley, the change will be beneficial. Gathering peas, which formerly constituted a serious objection to their culture, from the slowness of hand raking or hooking up, has, by the introduction of the horse rake, become an affair of no moment, they being raked by that instrument with the utmost facility, and with very little loss.

If peas are cut before they are entirely ripe, the haulm or straw furnishes an excellent food for sheep, and if made into chaff, is eaten with avidity by all animals; but as they are in this country usually ripe before the land is required for wheat, the straw is little used for fodder at any time. Peas well cultivated are a good preparation for wheat, keeping the ground clean, and ensuring the decay of turf and the decomposition of whatever manure may be used on the land. The usual quantity of seed is about two bushels, though some use less; and some farmers put on a peck or two more of the large pea to the acre than of the small ones. Steeping of peas in water, or what is much better, barn-yard lye, is practiced by farmers abroad, and would no doubt prove beneficial everywhere. As lime is so essential to the perfection of the pea, would not crying in lime after steeping, be of advantage?—*Genesee Farmer.*

Cure for the Scours in Calves, &c.

From the Cultivator.

Judge BUEL.—Dear Sir,—About ten years ago I happened to observe a young man busy about a sick calf, endeavoring to force it to take some medicine, and on inquiry I found the disease to be what the farmers here call white scour, or a drain horn of a light ash color. He was a large well formed bull calf, of the Durham breed, but was apparently near death, being excessively weak, having refused all food for several days. Believing the disease to be caused by acidity, and to depend upon a suppression of the secretions from the liver, I directed five grains of calomel to be given once in four hours, until the evacuation assumed a dark color. This was done. The white purging was checked by the first dose, and in some twelve or fifteen hours after was followed by evacuations much resembling tar in consistence and color. This change was followed by complete relief; the appetite and strength returned, and the calf proved to be a very valuable animal.

Since that time I have almost every year given calomel in this way to calves thus affected by the white scour. I have not known a single instance in which it has failed of effecting a speedy and complete cure. I have commonly advised scalded milk to be given, to prevent a relapse.

Some time last May, being at the residence of my father-in-law, I noticed one of his swine, a fine high barrow, apparently very much exhausted, and was told that it had had the lockjaw for nearly a week previous, and that during that time, it had not swallowed a particle of food, or a drop of liquid, and that it was impossible by any means to force his jaws open, even in the slightest degree. Suspecting another disease, I directed an examination of the glands back of the angle of the jaw; these proved to be excessively swollen and very hard on each side. A deep incision was immediately made with a sharp knife into the substance of each gland, through a wound in the skin, about three inches long. Half a tea-spoonful of a mixture of calomel and lard was crammed to the bottom of the wound, and the skin being closed by a single stitch, the operation was completed. In less than two hours the hog ate freely, and in a fortnight was apparently perfectly well.

If these facts can be made useful to you in any way; you are at liberty to make what disposition you please of them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, &c,

H. WATSON.

STAGGERS IN SWINE.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by the loss of several pigs in our neighborhood, and one of our own, by a disease denominated the staggers. We find in the second volume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, a communication from J. P. De Gruchy, of much interest. Mr. G. kept from 100 to 250 hogs, and lost annually several—six, eight and a dozen being taken in a few hours. They were generally attacked in the month of September. The hog would all at once turn round very rapidly, and if assistance was not at hand, would in less than half an hour die. Bleeding and brimstone were applied with but little success. At length one of his workmen put into his hands an old pamphlet printed in the year 1707, in which he found the following prescription for what he considered the staggers; "You will see a bare knob in the roof of the mouth, cut it and let it bleed, take the powder of loam and salt, rub it with it, and then give him a little urine, and he will mend." Mr. De Gruchy employed the remedy for several years, with almost unvarying success; but although his hogs generally recovered, they never throve so well afterwards. The disorder is generally confined to pigs and hogs of middling size.

Mr. De Gruchy mentions another disease which attacked his best hogs (in pen) in August, and which carried off thirteen in a few days. He denominates it the sore throat. The hog would often be dead in ten minutes after he was attacked. He bled the fourteenth that was attacked, and had him carried and laid in a clover field, and he recovered. The remainder of the hogs were then turned into the clover field, and the disease disappeared. This was done annually afterwards, and the hogs had neither staggers nor sore throat. It is now a well established opinion, that hogs should have access to pasture, in summer, or at least to the earth, to preserve their health.—*lb.*

Directions for Making Corn Biscuit and Muffins.

One quart sour milk, a tea-spoonful of pearl ash and two eggs; stir in meal until it is so thick as to retain the shape of biscuit when baked; after they are done put them in a thick cloth to sweat until the crust becomes soft. If you wish to have them still better, substitute sour cream instead of milk. Add to the above the necessary quantity of salt. Muffins are made in the same way, except that sour cream is always necessary; an additional egg may be used, and the batter made thinner. Repeat the experiment until you succeed.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SARAH THORN.

Calcareous soils, and soils dressed with lime, are stated, in British Husbandry, to possess the advantage of guarding the sheep which graze upon them from the rot, and also from the foot-rot.

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

DEPOSITIONS.

When any civil cause is pending in any court, or before any justice of the peace or referees and either party thinks it necessary to have the testimony therein of any person who lives more than thirty miles from the place of trial, or shall be bound on a voyage to sea before, or be about to go out of the State and not return in time for trial; or is so sick, infirm or aged, as not to be able to travel and attend at the trial; then the deposition of such person may be taken before any justice of the peace, not being of counsel or attorney to either party, or interested in the event of the cause; if notice be given and proceedings had as hereinafter directed.

Notice.—The notification to the adverse party may be issued by the justice before whom the deposition is to be taken, or by any other justice within the State at the election of the party, at whose request the deposition is to be taken; or notice may be given verbally, by the justice taking the deposition, or it may be dispensed with, if the adverse party or his attorney shall in writing waive the same. And when the adverse party is not present at the taking of such deposition, the justice shall certify that he was duly notified. And the service of the notification on the adverse party, or his attorney, by leaving an attested copy thereof at his last and usual place of abode, allowing time for his attendance after being notified, not less than at the rate of one day, Lord's days exclusive, for every twenty miles travel; and such service being proved by the affidavit of a disinterested witness, or by the return on the notification of the sheriff or his deputy, or the constable of the town where the adverse party or his attorney lives, shall be deemed a sufficient notice. But no person for the purposes of this act, shall be considered as the attorney of another, until he shall have endorsed the writ; or endorsed his name on the summons to be left with the defendant in the cause, or until he shall have appeared in the cause, or shall have given notice in writing, stating he is attorney in the cause, to the other party or his attorney. And where there are several parties, notice to one of them is sufficient.

Taking Depositions.—Every deponent shall first be cautioned and sworn or affirmed to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and being afterwards carefully examined shall subscribe the testimony given, after the same shall be reduced to writing, which shall be done only by the justice, the deponent, or some disinterested person, in the presence of the justice; and the deposition so taken shall be retained by the justice until he deliver it, together with a certificate of the reasons for taking the same, and of notice, if any with his own hand to the court for which it was taken, or shall be sealed up by him, and directed to such court.

Summons and Penalty.—Such justice when requested shall issue his summons, which, when served and the service thereof proved as in case of notifications, shall be deemed sufficient, and if the deponent neglect to appear according to the summons, and having tendered fifty cents for his time, and four cents a mile for travel to the place of caption and back, he shall be subject to the same liabilities as witnesses who are summoned to court and do not appear.

The penalty for falsely swearing to a deposition, shall be the same as for wilful perjury in open Court.

By the statute, Feb. 25, 1825, chap. 310, the same proceedings are to be had in regard to notice to ad-

verse parties and summoning witnesses in cases of contested elections of Representatives as are provided in the above act.

FORMS.

Notice to the adverse party of the taking of a deposition.

P. , ss. To of , in the county of [addition]

L. S. GREETING.
Whereas A. B. of in the county of [addition] has requested me to take the deposition of of in the county of [addition] to be used in an action of pending between you and the said A. B. and the house of , in , and the day of in the year of our Lord , at of the clock in the noon are appointed the time and place for the said deponent to testify what he knows relating to the said action; You are hereby notified that you may then and there be present, and put such interrogatories as you may think fit.—Given under my hand and seal at , on the day of in the year of our Lord .

Justice of the Peace.

Certificate thereof.

P. , ss. On the day of , in the year of our Lord , the aforesaid deponent was examined and cautioned and sworn, (or affirmed,) agreeably to law, to the deposition aforesaid by him subscribed, taken at the request of , and to be used in an action of now pending between him and , before [here name the Court, Justice, Referees or Arbitrators:] and the adverse party was, or was not present, (as the case may be,) the said deponent living more than thirty miles from the place of trial, or being about to go out of the State and not to return in time for the trial, or being bound on a voyage to sea, or being so aged as to be unable to travel and attend at the trial, is the cause of taking this deposition.

Justice of the Peace.

Summons to deponent.

P. , ss. To of in the county of [addition]

L. S. GREETING.
Whereas A. B. of in the county of [addition] has requested me to take your deposition, to be used in an action now pending between him and , and the house of in , and the day of in the year of our Lord at of the clock in the noon, are appointed the time and place for taking the same deposition: You are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine, then and there to appear and testify what you know relating to the said action. Given under my hand and seal at the day of in the year of our Lord .

Justice of the Peace.

Caution to deponent previous to the taking of the deposition.

I caution you to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, relative to the action mentioned in the notice issued to you, (or C. D. against E. F.) and to make no answers to the interrogatories which may be put to you to the truth of which you cannot safely and justly make oath.

Subsequent Oath.

You solemnly swear that this deposition by you subscribed, together with your answers to the interrogatories therein contained, (if there be any) is true. So help you God.

If the justice haste to seal up the deposition and send it to the court in which it is to be used, the following is given as an indorsement on the back of it.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden in — within and for the county of —

Inclosed is the deposition of — to be used in said court, in an action of — now pending in said court between A. B. & C. D. taken by E. K. Justice of the Peace.

If the deposition is to be used before a Justice of the Peace or Referees the certificate can be altered accordingly.

A Magistrate finding after he has taken a deposition that he has made a mistake in writing it, can come into the court where it is to be used and amend it.

AGRICULTURAL.

PLOUGHING AND PLOUGHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON COURIER:

If you consider the following remarks, made agreeably to promise, are worthy of a place under your useful head of Geoponics, they are at your disposal.

Ploughing is considered by all farmers as the most important agricultural operation, either as it regards the immediate crop, or the future and permanent improvement of the soil. The farmer, who so manages his fields, as to produce, in the main, the greatest reward for the labor and expense bestowed, will undoubtedly be considered as acting with a sounder discretion, than he whose sole object is a present crop, without regarding the permanent improvement of his fields. To deepen the soil, by bringing to the surface at each successive ploughing, a portion of the poorer sub-soil, and thereby exposing it to the enriching influence of the atmosphere, and to cover up and preserve from washing rains, and wasting winds, the light vegetable matter upon the surface, as well as to facilitate the subsequent operations of the husbandman, are the only important uses of the plough.

Our old fields are rapidly approaching to a state of utter sterility. At each successive rotation of crops the vegetable mould is becoming thinner, and the products less; and the plough, in the hands of most farmers, so far from deepening the soil, and increasing its powers of producing, is really exhausting it of all its natural fertility; and will soon render it, as has already been done in some parts of our country by the same means, an unproductive waste, unfit for cultivation. The rich treasure, which our forefathers found upon the surface, which had been accumulating for centuries, has been squandered with a prodigal hand. The apparently inexhaustible deposit of vegetable food, which covered the land, has, by an improvident use of the plough, been given to the four winds of Heaven, or washed away into the ocean. They have ploughed, cross ploughed, and harrowed, till their descendants have little else left than a mere *caput mortuum*.

I have known rich swells of land in Maine, which, thirty years ago, were covered with thick forests, and what would have seemed an exhaustless store of food for vegetation, by means of the plough, robbed of every particle of vegetable sustenance, and now absolutely abandoned by the occupant as worthless.

Strange as the assertion may seem, it is nevertheless true, that farmers generally plough too much. The poorer sub-soil, which is turned up by the first ploughing, instead of being kept upon the surface, till it has become enriched by culture and exposure to the air, is by cross ploughing immediately turned back again into its cold and lifeless bed; and the light vegetable mould, instead of being kept beneath, for the benefit of the crop, is, by the same process of cross ploughing, brought again to the surface, and blown away by winds, or washed away by rains.

The manner of ploughing, and kind of plough, which is used by most farmers, have also a tendency to diminish the natural or acquired fertility of the soil. With ploughs but little differing in construction from common wedges, the ground is not turned over, but crowded into ridges, or the furrows lapped upon each other in such manner as to expose much of its best properties to waste. The writer has ascertained from actual experiment, that an acre of land yielding not more than a ton of hay to the acre, at the usual season of ploughing greensward, say the 10th of May, contains more than twelve tons of vegetable matter,

consisting of the roots and tops of grass, and other vegetable remains upon the surface. Such a method of ploughing then as will be best calculated to secure for the benefit of the crop, this mass of enriching substance, the farmer should not hesitate to adopt. By completely inverting the sward, and laying it as flat and smooth as the nature of the ground will admit, and then cultivating the crops without disturbing the sod, with the application of a light dressing of compost, land may not only be kept in heart, but wonderfully improved. With one ploughing in this way, and spreading on one top dressing of compost manure, of about 20 cart loads to the acre, and mixing it finely with the poor earth at the surface, I have raised two crops of grain or roots, and laid the land to grass. In the ordinary way of cultivating, four ploughings, as many times harrowing, and two dressings of manure, are considered necessary. I have then saved three ploughings, and as many harrowings, one dressing of manure, and at the same time have deepened, and permanently improved the soil, and more than doubled my crops. Ten years ago I was upon the point of abandoning some of my old fields in despair. They had been cultivated in the usual mode of ploughing, cross ploughing and cropping, alternately under the plough, and in grass, and had become so impoverished, that the products were insufficient to cover the expense of cultivation. The same piece of land, which gave me one ton of hay, will now, at the same distance of time, after laying to grass, give me three.

In the cultivation of land, which has been a year or more under the plough, nearly the same course is to be pursued, especially when it is intended to sow wheat or rye, plough your land so as to turn under the rich mould, bring to the surface a portion of the fresh earth that has never before been disturbed by the plough, and mix this well, (if the preceding crops have not been well manured) with a light dressing of well-routed compost, and from twenty to fifty bushels of slacked lime to the acre, and I am confident you will never require a Legislative bounty, as an inducement to cultivate wheat.

Good ploughing cannot be effected without ploughs suitably adapted to the purpose. In this all-important agricultural implement, I venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that the Americans have made greater, and more useful improvements in its adaption and fitness for the designed purpose, within the last 20 years, than have been made in Great Britain for a century. From a conviction of the indispensable necessity of good ploughing to a successful tillage, near 20 years ago I persuaded the person, who occupied the farm I now own, to send to England for an improved Scotch plough, (I think Small's) which was highly recommended in the agricultural publications of that time. This was before the introduction of the cast iron plough into this part of the country. The plough came, and I must confess I was greatly astonished at the first sight of it, and as much disappointed when I witnessed its operations. A huge, misshapen combination of wood and iron, it was the laughing-stock of my neighbors, who at once denounced me as a "book farmer." The plough was laid aside, and has been kept for show, and in construction and workmanship, when compared with American ploughs, furnishes a striking illustration of the superior skill and ingenuity of our own mechanics, over those of Europe. I can now do twice as much work, and do it infinitely better, with Prouty & Mears's improved plough, with one horse, and a single hand, than a yoke of oxen and a horse, and one additional hand to drive, could do with the famous Scotch plough.

Public attention was first awakened to the subject of improvements upon the old-fashioned, wedge-like plough, by the writing of Mr. Jefferson, who, in 1798, published his new theory of the construction of the mould board, formed upon mathematical and philosophical principles. It was in consequence of a suggestion from him, that Robert Smith, of Pennsylvania, in 1803, substituted the cast iron for the wooden mould board, for which he obtained a patent. This was the commencement of a series of improvements, which have resulted in the substitution of cast iron for all parts of the plough, except the beam and handles, and such has been the progress in reducing this implement to a fitness for the purposes de-

signed, that the American cast iron plough, as now constructed, may in truth be considered, as it has been denominated, the most important instrument known to man. About 15 years since the cast iron share came into general use in this part of the country, Wood's, Tyce's, Hitchcock's, Howard's and last of all, Prouty & Mears's, have each had, their share of public favor. I have particularly attended to the operation of all these, and noticed the defects and excellencies of each. About 12 years ago, Hitchcock's plough, then in general use and highly approved by the farmers of New York, was introduced into this state by Mr. Prouty, who was well acquainted with the practical use, as well as the construction of the plough. His science in agriculture, aided by his mechanical skill, from time to time, suggested to him various and important alterations and improvements in this plough, and about two years since, Prouty & Mears obtained from the government a patent for their "improved cast iron plough."

The prevailing difficulty with all ploughs, with the exception of the last named, is, that the force necessary in the draught, is not applied directly to the centre of resistance. Writers on the subject, as well as practical farmers, have erred in their notion, that the beam should be placed directly over the land side of the plough, and that the end of the coulter, or the position of the standard, should be square, or at a right angle with the cut of the share, thinking that if the share and coulter make an acute angle on the land side, the plough will incline to fall to the right. This would be the tendency, unless the other parts of the plough are so constructed as to resist and overcome this inclination. By so placing the coulter as to form an acute angle with the place of the share, on the land side, the beam is brought more directly over the centre of the plough, as is the case with Prouty & Mears's improved plough, and thereby the power necessary to move it, is applied more directly to the centre of resistance, and the force required to move it, and overcome this resistance, is of course less than when applied at one side. I cannot better make myself understood, than by supposing the land, or left hand side of a harrow, to be kept on a straight line with the line of draught. It will readily be perceived, that the force necessary to draw it, when so placed, will be greater than if drawn in the usual way, by applying the draught to the centre. This is decidedly one of the most valuable improvements in the construction of the plough, that has been made in modern times, and for which the public are indebted to the ingenuity and skill of Messrs. Prouty & Mears. A greater ease of draught is not the only advantage resulting from this improvement. Another and perhaps greater benefit is its perfect adaptation to the end designed, by leaving the ground in the best possible condition. The acute angle, which is made in the land side of the furrow slice, by the peculiar construction of this plough, enables the ploughman to lay the furrows together, like feather-edged boards. This, in greensward, is very desirable, as the grass is thereby prevented from springing up between the furrow slices much more effectually, than when the furrows are cut at right angles. The grass is completely shut in, and will not rise to injure the crop, or increase the labor of cultivation. Not only in greensward, but in old ground, the superior manner in which the work is done by this plough is very perceptible. There is no tendency to crowd the ground into ridges; the soil is taken up, as it were, and turned over, and left loose, and in the best state to derive vegetable aliment from the air, and to enable the roots of plants to penetrate, and strike down in search of food.

Another advantage attending the peculiar construction of Messrs. Prouty & Mears's plough, is its durability. When the resistance is all upon one side of the beam, there must be a constant tendency of the plough to the left, or land side; the friction is thereby increased in this part, and the wear, of course, is greater; but when the beam is placed more over the centre of the plough, and the resistance, which it has to encounter, is upon both sides of the beam, its movement is more regular, and the friction equal in all parts. These are some of the peculiar properties of this plough, which give it a decided preference to any other now in use. On conferring with some of my neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a

field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price paid for it.

Lexington, March, 1838.

Lime as a Manure.

We are pleased in laying before our readers the following valuable communication of Judge Hayes, as he is considered one of the best farmers in the country, and his experience will be valuable to others. His beautiful and productive farm gives evidence that the hand of industry is directed by intelligence. Other communications from the same source will be very acceptable.—*Yankee Farmer*.

South Berwick March 29, 1838.

MR. S. W. COLE:—Your letter of the 22d inst. requesting information in relation to the use of lime as a manure, has been received.—My professional engagements have engrossed all my time till the present moment. I have no very particular knowledge on the subject, but will with pleasure state to you in what way I have successfully used lime as a manure, and how I have known it used by my neighbors.

I have used on my farm from ten to thirty casks of lime every year for the last twenty years; and have found it beneficial. Although a portion of my farm and buildings are on high ground, still between that and an adjoining swell of land there is a muck swamp, which formerly must have been a deep pond, and has been gradually filled up with vegetable matter, till the surface has become level with the adjoining land. This swamp is on higher ground than my barn yard, and about twenty rods therefrom. The muck is inexhaustible, and is very easily hauled to the barn yard. Immediately after haying, when the ground is very dry, I cart out about sixty or seventy loads of this muck, which is very sour when taken from the swamp; and I endeavor to manage it in such a way, as will correct its acidity, and make it food for plants. I have yards for my stock all round my barn. On the Eastern side and Southern end are yards for sheep, and on the Western side and Northern end are yards for neat cattle, surrounded partly by a high wall and sheds, under which there is a well of never failing water. When the muck is taken from the swamp, about forty loads of it are dropped in the sheep yards. Here the muck is spread and the sheep lie on it during the ensuing winter. The next spring immediately after planting, this muck, together with the sheep manure as well that in their yards, as that in the sheep houses, is hauled round to the yards used by the neat stock on the farm. Here it is spread over the yards and intermixed with unslacked lime. The cattle tread over and lie on it during the summer, when in the yards. These yards are ploughed and harrowed, and more lime applied several times during the summer. The manure made in the barn during the winter is thrown into these yards, and the cattle during the whole foddering season, when not in the barn, lie there. As the yard is well supplied with water raised by a pump, no portion of the stock except the working oxen, go out of the yard from fall till the next spring, when they go to pasture. The muck, lime, litter, manure and urine from the stock being well intermixed form a valuable compost, which in the spring is all applied to ground newly broken up, except that portion which is applied to root culture, other than potatoes.

My buildings are situated on the side of a high swell of land inclining to the West. The stable is connected with the house by a large shed, and on the further side of the stable is a hog yard, in which the manure from the horse stable is thrown. On the backside of the shed is a drain made of pine plank, free from sap, ten inches wide and four inches deep, covered with plank and dirt in those places where an open drain would be unsightly or inconvenient. This drain has been in use twenty years, has been renewed, but once, and is now in good repair. The ground inclining favors this arrangement. By means of this drain all the soap suds from the kitchen, water from the sink, &c. must pass through the necessary vault, by which it is kept clean, to the hog yard. A portion of the hogs on the farm are kept in this yard, and a dry and warm apartment is provided for them under a part of the stable. As soon as

the yard is cleared of the manure in the spring, we begin again to fill it with muck taken from the swamp the year before, putting in at first five or six loads, and one or two casks of lime, and so on, muck and lime every few weeks during the summer. The manure of one horse in the summer and generally of two in the winter is thrown into this yard, and is often spread over the yard. During the warm season more lime is used in the yard, and scattered in the drain, whence it is washed into the yard, and thereby every unpleasant smell is prevented. All the leaves and dry litter which can be procured are placed in the apartment under cover for the hogs to lie on; and all the green weeds and wet litter which can be obtained are thrown into the hog yard. The muck being formed of vegetable matter which has been decomposed without fermentation, is very bulky in proportion to its value as a manure—but is of some value in itself, and serves as a sponge to take up and preserves the juices and gases of the putrescent manure, which might otherwise be lost. Turf from a good soil, if it could be obtained without injury to the farm, could be used in the same way to equal advantage. By means of the muck, lime, horse dung, litter, leaves, weeds, soap suds, wash from the sink, necessary, &c. we make in this yard about fifty loads of the very best manure. Formerly in the spring we were accustomed to shovel this compost out of the yard, and suffer it to lie in a heap a few weeks till wanted to be spread on the corn ground.—While it thus laid in a heap, it would become very much heated by fermentation, so that it one year killed a large elm tree, about which it was thrown. For several years last past we have not thrown it from the yard till it has been shovelled into the cart to be conveyed to the ground where it is to be used. I have not observed but what the compost is equally efficient, when used without the fermentation produced by throwing it out of the yard. We generally keep a cask of unslacked lime in the cellar under the house, and another in the cellar under the barn, and scatter unslacked lime on that which is partially air-slaked, on the bottom of the cellars and in the pens from which the vegetables are removed. This lime is occasionally swept up, and carried to manure yard, and fresh lime again applied. In this connexion permit me to recommend the yearly use of whitewash in dwelling houses and cellars. With great gratitude I can say, that I have one of the largest and most healthy families in the county, and I have no doubt but the liberal use of lime about my dwelling houses and appurtenances has contributed more than any other cause to preserve their health. I cannot accurately state the value of lime on the farm when used in this way, but am confident that it is much cheaper than to purchase manure at the usual price.

Until within a few years very little lime has been employed by my neighbors as manure, and the method in which they apply it, is that which is best adapted to general use, and is as follows:

Select a spot of ground near the place where the lime is to be applied to the soil by the side of the highway or in the pasture, where turf or rich vegetable mould can be obtained without injury to the farm. Spread a cask of unslacked lime on such a spot, then cover it with turf or vegetable mould, and so on alternate layers of turf and lime till the heap is raised three or four feet, or until the turf or good vegetable mould within reach has been used up.—Then select the next best spot for the same operation, and so on till the lime is used up. This is suffered to lie in a heap till the next spring, when the heap is cut down perpendicularly, shovelled into a cart, hauled on to the ground where it is to be applied, dropped in very small heaps, and spread *suantly* (a Yankee word) over the ground which has before been ploughed and harrowed. The precise quantity which good economy would require should be applied to the land has not been ascertained, but I can safely say that from ten to fifteen casks per acre, at from one dollar to one dollar twenty-five cents per cask, prepared and applied as above stated, would on scarcely any land be an injudicious appropriation of money. The use of lime in this vicinity has been extended yearly, as its good effects have been ascertained.—It is believed that lime renders putrescent manure more efficient, when both are applied to the same land.

I have thus hastily answered your enquires.

If you think these remarks of no value, throw them aside, but if you think they will assist any one in the management of his farm, you will make such use of them as you think proper.

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM A. HAYES.

P. S. I would remark, that very little wheat is raised in the lower part of the county of York. It is generally destroyed by rust. In the few instances in which I have raised a good crop, the wheat has been sown on very high land. The publication of this fact may induce others to observe whether wheat is generally more likely to escape rust on high ground.

W. A. H.

Summary.

WHEAT raised in Lincoln County, for which a Bounty has been paid by the State.

	Bushels.	Bounty.	1837, Census.
Alna,	1,105	94.33	1138
Bath,	206	16.97	4523
Boothbay,	93	7.98	2562
Bowdoin,	920	82.20	2173
Bowdoinham,	1,541	135.66	2218
Bremen,	825	70.33	773
Bristol,	529	45.54	2788
Cushing,	250	23.00	732
Dresden,	1,064	89.44	1570
Edgecomb,	423	37.37	1282
Friendship,	25	2.30	662
Georgetown,			1355
Jefferson,	3,361	286.45	2246
Lewiston,	1,919	161.33	1738
Lisbon,	3,781	314.06	2660
New Castle,	805	71.00	1545
Nobleboro',	1,608	138.64	1999
Phippsburg,	43	4.21	1430
Richmond,	1,656	150.96	1526
St. George,	20	2.00	1883
Thomaston,	459	40.38	5272
Topsham,	323	28.19	1778
Union,	4,249	344.54	1750
Waldoboro',	1,685	146.71	3420
Wales,	2,231	177.95	667
Warren,	1,882	159.98	2143
Washington,	2,269	182.54	1378
Whitefield,	3,637	307.38	2136
Wiscasset,	424	36.58	2246
Woolwich,	149	12.14	1433
Patricktown Pl.	476	39.77	465
Unincorporated Places,			155
	37,962	\$3,209.93	60,226

We find no town, in this County, that comes up to six bushels to each inhabitant. The highest is Wales, which raised three bushels and eleven quarts. Union raised two bushels and thirteen quarts.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

From the Boston Courier.

The bills of all the Banks in the New-England States, which are in good credit, are received at par, on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlas, Atlantic, Commercial, Eagle, Freemans', Hancock, Globe, Hamilton, Market, Merchants', Middle Interest, North, Oriental, State, Suffolk, Shoe & Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Traders', Union, and Washington.

The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to country Banks, for the above named Banks.

Bills of \$20 and under, of the American bank, are redeemed by them at their own counter, in current bills of this city.

The Suffolk Bank has ceased to redeem the Bills of all the banks in Rhode Island, except the Merchants' and National at Providence, and Fall River Union.

LIST OF BROKEN BANKS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Burrillville, R. I.
Commonwealth, Boston.
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea, Ms.
Castine, Me.
Derby, Conn.
Eagle, New-Haven, Conn.
Franklin, at South Boston.
Farmers', Belchertown, Ms.

Kennebec, Me.
Lafayette, South Boston.
Nahant Bank, Lynn, Ms.
Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Me.
Scituate, R. I.
Wiscasset, Me.

List of Banks in New-England, whose Charters have expired. Sutton Bank, Wilkinsonville, Mass.; Farmers & Mechanics', Pawtucket, R. I.; Bath Bank, Me.; Winthrop Bank, Me.; Kennebunk Bank, at Arundel, Me.; Bangor Bank, Me.; Saco Bank; * old Cumberland Bank, Portland; Newburyport Bank; * Waterville Bank; Concord, (Sparhawk, cashier,) N. H.; * Mendon Bank; Phenix Bank, Nantucket.

* The bills of these Banks are still received.
BILLS NOT RECEIVED AT THE SUFFOLK BANK.

MAINE.

Bangor Commercial	10	
Cumberland, at Portland	5	per cent. discount.
City, at Portland	5	" " "
Calais, at Calais	10	" " "
Frankfort, at Frankfort	10	" " "
Georgia Lumber Co. at Portland		no sale.
Lafayette, Bangor	10	
Oxford Bank, at Fryburg		Fraud.
Oldtown, at Orono	15	" " discount.
St. Croix Bank, at Calais	10	" " "
Stillwater Canal at Orono	10	" " "
Washington Co. at Calais	10	" " "

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Lancaster, N. H.		
Wolfborough Bank	10	" " "

MASSACHUSETTS.

American at Boston	2 1-2 to 5	"
Citizens, at Worcester	5	to 19
Fulton, at Boston	40	" " "
Farmers' & Mechanics', Adams, South		"
Village, new	10	" " "
Kilby, at Boston	50	" " "
Middlesex, at Cambridge	30	" " "
Norfolk, at Roxbury	25	" " "
Roxbury, at Roxbury	5	" " "

VERMONT.

Essex, at Guildhall	20	" " "
Manchester at Manchester	5	" " "
St. Albans, at St. Albans	10	" " "
Bank of Newbury, at		"
Wells River	25	" " "
Windsor, at Windsor	75	" " "

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport, at Bridgeport	10	" " "
Stamford, at Stamford	5	" " "

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode-Island Central, at		
East Greenwich	5	" " "

Rhode-Island money 2 to 2 1-2 discount, except the Merchants' and National, at Providence, Fall River Union Bank, and R. I. Central, at East Greenwich.

STATE OF MAINE.

In COUNCIL, April 21st, 1838.

ORDERED—That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be published in the Newspapers that publish the Laws of the State, the following form of an application to be required of those who may apply for the benefit of a Resolve entitled "Resolve in favor of Education," passed March 23d, 1838.

"Whereas by a Resolve of the State of Maine entitled a Resolve in favor of Education," passed on the 23d of March 1838, it is provided that all Academies and High Schools now incorporated, and which have not received any appropriation from the State of Maine or Massachusetts, or which may hereafter be incorporated or established to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council, and which shall have received from private and individual donations the amount of one thousand dollars, shall be entitled to receive from the State the sum of three hundred dollars; and if the private and individual donations shall amount to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars and upwards, such Academies and high schools shall be entitled to receive the sum of five hundred dollars; Provided in all cases the money shall actually be paid over to the Trustees or Treasurer of said Acad-

unies or High Schools by the individual donors before said Academies or High Schools shall receive the benefits of said Resolve; Therefore

I, A—B—, Treasurer of—do hereby certify that private and individual donations to the amount of—have been made and actually paid over to the Trustees or Treasurer in money for the benefit of said Institution; and that no appropriation has been received from the State of Maine or Massachusetts. A—B—

Subscribed and sworn to this—day of—183—

Before me, C—D—, Justice of the Peace. In Council, April 21, 1838.

Read and passed. Attest—SAM'L P. BENSON, Sec'y. of State. SECRETARY'S OFFICE } Augusta, April 21, 1838. }

A true copy of the original on file. Attest—SAM'L P. BENSON, Sec'y. of State. Printers of the Newspapers that publish the Public Laws are requested to give the foregoing one insertion in their respective papers.

The sick are all taking Goelick's Matchless Sana-tive, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED,

In Davenport, Ohio, Mr. James F. Weeks, printer, formerly of Augusta, to Miss Rebecca T. Large. In Eastport, Mr. Henry A. Pettengill, of Augusta, to Miss Lavinia B. Stickney. In Alfred, Mr. Bartholemew Wentworth, of South Berwick, to Miss Harriet M. Roberts, of the former place. Mr. Nathaniel Chadbourne, of Sanford, to Mrs. Lydia Gooch, of Alfred. In Kennebunkport, Mr. George Hall to Mrs. Mary Ann Fernald.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday morning, 19th inst. Emily Abbot, only daughter, of Mr. Charles Vaughan, Jr. aged 2 months. In Winthrop, on Thursday last, Mr. Benjamin Dearbon, aged about 70. In China, on the 6th inst. Mr. Hiram Burgess, aged 21. In Bethel, 5th inst. James Sprague, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 92. In Fayette, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Joshua Baldwin, in the 34th year of her age. In Bradford Alvin Trask, only child of David and Elizabeth Plummer. A child of Moses and Eliza Ricker, aged 18 months.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 16.

From the Boston Patriot.

At market 200 Beef Cattle, 10 yokes Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 310 Sheep, and 275 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle. A yoke or two were sold for a trifle more than our highest quotations; we quote first quality at 7 25 a 7 50; second quality 6 75 a 7; third quality 5 75 a 6 50.

Working Oxen. A few sales only were made. Cows and Calves. Sales were made at \$27, 30, and 35.

Sheep. Lots were sold at 3 75, \$5, 7 50, and \$8. Swine. Lots to peddle were sold at 7 1-4, and 7 3-8 cents for Sows, and 8 1-4 a 8 3-8 for Barrows. At retail 9c for sows, and 10c for Barrows.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES CURTIS, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL P. BENSON, Executor. Winthrop, Feb'y 12, 1838. 3w37

Machine Cards and Filleting.

T. B. MERRICK keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Machine Cards and Filleting, from one of the best Factories in New-England, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Also Card Censors, Comb Plate, Emery and Card Tucks. April 6.

SHINGLE MILLS.

The subscriber offers to the public, Shingle Machines, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any others built in the New-England States; and will furnish them to purchasers on short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me., March 1, 1838. 12t

NOTICE.

A place wanted for a Colored Girl, 12 years of age, that may serve till she is 18. Apply to R. B. LEWIS, Water street, at the foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell. 3w12

BUSH MESSENGER.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Farmers of Kennebec County that the unrivalled Horse BUSH MESSENGER will stand for the use of Mares during the ensuing season at Winthrop Village.

The Bush Messenger is a son of the Old Winthrop Messenger, whose fame is so well known in this County that nothing further need be said of him. His son combines all the good properties of his sire, and has none of his failings. He is a cream color, stands sixteen and a half hands high, is young, healthy and active. Those who are anxious to raise colts that shall be well fitted for speed, strength and bottom, with symmetry of form and excellence of disposition, had better embrace this opportunity. Terms reasonable.

WILLIAM H. GAZLIN.

Winthrop, April 19, 1838. 3w12

THE CELEBRATED MORGAN HORSE, SIR CHARLES,

Will be kept the ensuing season at WILLIAM ELWELL'S Stable, in Gardiner. The Sir Charles is of a beautiful chestnut color, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1100 lbs. He has great symmetry of shape, and of extremely mild temper. It is acknowledged by competent judges that for speed and power he is unrivalled by any other Horse of his class in this section of the country. All gentlemen having an interest in so important an animal as the horse, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For further particulars see hand bills posted. WILLIAM ELWELL.

Gardiner, April 19, 1838. 6w12

Fresh Garden Seeds

At Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally, and to his friends and customers in particular, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds, which has been selected with much care from the most experienced Growers of seeds in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; that many rare and valuable new varieties have been added, which makes his assortment more extensive than can be found in any other seed store in the State, and that he is frequently corresponding with Messrs. Hovey, Boston, Mr. Belden, Connecticut, and Messrs. Princes of Flushing near New York, which enables him to procure at short notice any variety or quantity of seeds which he may not have. They are put up as usual in papers with short printed directions, for their culture and use, marked 6 1-4 cents, and 12 1-2 cents, and packed in boxes containing from \$5 to \$10 worth. 33 1-3 per cent. discount from the marks will be made to those who wish to buy to sell again with the privilege of returning the unsold seeds; and 40 per cent. discount will be made to all those who will pay for the whole amount of seeds received on or before the first day of Sept. next.

All orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March 30, 1838. 33c

Field Seeds.

Golden Straw wheat; Black Sea Wheat; Malaga wheat; Holton wheat;—Bald Barley; Two Rowed Barley;—Dutton Corn; Early Canada do; White Canada do;—Skinless Oats;—Marrowfat Peas.

For sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

April, 5, 1838. 34

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

CAUTION.

The subscriber having contracted with the town of Monmouth for the support of Nancy Towel, a town pauper, has made suitable provisions for her support at his house; but the said Nancy refuses to live at the place provided for her. All persons, therefore, are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM H. BOYNTON.

Monmouth, April 12th, 1838. 3w12

FOR SALE IN GARDINER,

On the road from Hallowell to Litchfield, and 4 1-2 miles from the former, a good farm, which has been well cultivated, and has 150 rods of stone wall on it. It contains about 93 acres—and is now occupied by Mr. Carlton.—For terms of sale apply to Joseph Carlton and Joseph Carlton, Jr. on the premises, or to the subscriber at Hallowell.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

April 6, 1838. 1f -10

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837. 43

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

To whom it may Concern—Notice is hereby given that Abner M. Stinson of Richmond, has assigned to us the subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed, including all demands of every description, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, by deed of assignment, Executed and delivered the 10th day of March, A. D. 1838.—Said deed of assignment is deposited with Samuel Dinslow, and kept at his dwelling house in Richmond, where any and all the creditors of the said Stinson are hereby notified to call and become parties thereto, according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL DINSLOW,

JAMES W. GRANT,

Assignees.

Richmond, March 10, 1838. 3w-6-pd.



FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS,

For sale by the Subscriber. The varieties, particularly the Pears and the Plums, were never before so fine,—the assortment so complete.—Also, of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape Vines—a superior assortment of finest kinds; and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry Trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early. This being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds.—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns; 10,000 Buckthorns—for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, new and hardy; color fine—it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City is without charge. Address by Mail, Post paid.—Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

51—t-june. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 25, 1838.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE, March 8, 1838.

The joint standing Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the Petition of Warren Clark and Mary Clark, praying that the Bonds of Matrimony, may be dissolved, because after having lived in the marriage state four years, they find their tempers and dispositions so utterly incompatible that the "matrimonial chain has become exceedingly galling"—have had the same under consideration and ask leave to submit the following

REPORT.

As petitioners of this kind have become somewhat frequent, and as unfortunately, as your committee believe, for the character of the State, they have, in some two or three instances, been successful; the petition now under consideration would seem to furnish a fit occasion to examine as to the power of the Legislature, in such cases, to entertain jurisdiction and great relief; so that if it should be found on examination, that it cannot rightfully exercise such power, its time, in future, may not be consumed in investigating the facts in such cases, and the people may become satisfied that the Legislature is not the proper tribunal, to which application for relief in such cases is to be made.

Marriage is not considered as a mere contract, liable to be continued or dissolved at the pleasure of the parties, and as having only the incidents of an ordinary contract; but it is treated and considered as more, as a civil institution, more interesting and important, in its nature and consequences, than any other known to Society; inasmuch as it involves the sound morals, the domestic affections, and all the tender and endearing relations and duties of parents and children. "And it may be truly said, that Christianity, by giving to it a more affecting and sublime morality, has conferred on mankind new blessings, and has elevated woman to the rank and dignity of an equal, instead of being a humble companion and a devoted slave."—Our laws in relation to divorces are made in reference to considerations of public policy, and not to the mere contract of the parties; and therefore they are not permitted to make the marriage contract dissoluble or indissoluble by any private agreement made at or after the marriage. The question then arises to what tribunal does it belong to dissolve the marriage contract—a contract, as above described, far transcending, in its importance and effects on society, all other contracts? Is the exercise of such a power, in its nature, Judicial or Legislative? Your committee are constrained to believe it is essentially judicial. Our constitution declares "that the powers of this Government shall be divided into three distinct departments the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial; "that the Legislature shall have full power to make and establish all reasonable laws and regulations for the defence and benefit of the people of this State, not repugnant to this constitution, nor that of the United States. It also provides that "the Judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Judicial Court, and such other Courts as the Legislature shall, from time to time, establish;" and that "every person, for an injury done in his person, reputation, property or immunities, shall have remedy by due course of law." From these provisions in our constitution, it would seem to follow, that it is the appropriate business of the Legislature to make laws for the benefit of the people; and the legitimate province of Judges to interpret, expound, and apply them. If the Legislature undertakes to dissolve a marriage contract, it either conforms its decision to the existing laws in relation to divorces; or it disregards these laws, and in effect, makes a new law unknown to all the world before, and then proceeds to apply it to the particular case. If it conforms its decision to existing laws, it then exercises concurrent authority with our Courts; and if it can properly exercise concurrent authority in this all important class of cases, why may it not extend its jurisdiction and power to all other cases? and thus our Legislators, becoming our Judges, would be brought, in the language of some of the Petitions to this Legislature, "within the reach of the people," and that annually too. And Judges of this character, it will be perceived, would not be subject to be impeached or removed on address—an inconvenience, to which the Judges known to our Constitution are very properly subjected. But if, in such cases, the Legisla-

ture, in effect, makes a new law unknown before, fitted to each particular case as it presented, and applies it to such case, it must be conceded by all, it violates that provision of the Constitution, which gives every person, for an injury done, "a remedy in due course of law." Besides, laws in order to be constitutional cannot look to the past or the present, but to the future, otherwise they violate the very definition of a law, which is a "rule of civil conduct." They must also be passed according to certain forms and be promulgated; neither of which is done in the case supposed. They must also apply to the whole community, and not to particular individuals, otherwise they would be a violation of the equality of rights and privileges guaranteed by our Constitution to all our citizens. The Legislature is not then a branch of the Judiciary as known to our Constitution, nor is it a Court in the last resort, having the right, in divorce cases, to prescribe and apply to each particular case, such principles as suits its pleasure—acting, in fact, above and beyond all law.—There are many other considerations and views connected with this question, which might be suggested and presented; but sufficient has been said, as your Committee believe, to establish the position, that the Legislature cannot in any case, nor under any circumstances, rightfully undertake to dissolve the marriage contract.

Your Committee, therefore, submit the following Resolve:

T. BOUTELLE, Chairman.

Resolved respecting the dissolution of the marriage contract.

Resolved, That, to dissolve the marriage contract, is the proper exercise of Judicial power, acting according to the known laws of the State; and that the Legislature cannot rightfully exercise such power—and therefore that the Petitioners in this case have leave to withdraw.

IN SENATE.

March 8, 1838.

This report was read and accepted and the Resolve passed and

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be directed to publish the Report and Resolves in the volume of Resolves and also publish the same in all the papers that print the Laws of the State.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, Prest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

March 9, 1838.

Read and concurred.

E. H. ALLEN, Speaker.

Arrangements of the Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation Company, for 1838.

The Superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, MASTER, will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. for Boston.

Leave Lewis' wharf Boston every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M. for Bath and Gardiner.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor on the arrival of the Boat and on the days of her sailing. Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cts. Hallowell 25 cents.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4.00 }
Bath " " 3.50 } AND FOUND.
Deck Passengers 3.00

During the past winter, the New England has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest boat on the eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a safe and comfortable sea boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.

J. REED, Augusta.
C. G. BACHELDER, Hallowell.
J. J. JEROME, Bangor.
L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.
M. W. GREEN, Boston.
Gardiner, April, 1838.

34

WALK ABOUT ZION—Pastors Testimony and Gathered Fragments—all by Rev. John A. Clark. Also, My Son's and Daughter's Manual, and Young Man's Guide, for sale by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

March 1, 1838.

29

GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

HOVEY & Co.,
Seedsmen,

No. 9, MERCHANTS' Row—BOSTON.

HAVE now on hand and for sale at their Seed Store a large and extensive assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, GRASS & FLOWER SEEDS of the growth of 1837,—at wholesale or retail, warranted of the best quality.

Grass and Field Seeds of every description, viz: Herds Grass, Red Top, Northern and Southern Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard, Rye and Dew Grass, Millet, &c. &c. Spring and Winter Wheat, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Indian Wheat, Mangold Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Honey Locust, White Mulberry, Early and Late Potatoes for seed, Early Dutton, Phinney and other fine and celebrated varieties of Seed Corn, &c. &c.

Vegetable Seeds comprising one of the best assortments to be found in New-England. It would be impossible to enumerate the varieties in an advertisement. Every new and superior kind is annually added to our stock.

Flower Seeds. An assortment exceeding four hundred varieties, embracing all the newest and most rare and choice kinds in cultivation; reared principally by ourselves at our garden near Boston, and warranted true to their names. Among the number are assortments of double German Astern, Lennices, Balsams, &c. &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees: Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Asparagus and Rhabarb roots of the best kinds. A superb collection of Double DAHLIAS. Greenhouse plants, Hardy flowering Shrubs, Bulbous flower roots, &c. Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany. Garden Tools and every thing supplied for the Garden.

DEALS and others furnished on accommodating terms with GARDEN SEEDS by the pound, bushel or ounce; also in BOXES, containing every variety wanted, put up in papers ready for retailing each kind labelled with the name and particulars of cultivation. A liberal discount made from retail prices.

Having for a long period been engaged in raising seeds and cultivating plants of all kinds, we feel assured that we can supply our customers with articles of genuine quality and true to the kinds ordered. In the selection of Wheat, Corn and other agricultural seeds, we give the greatest attention.

Orders directed to HOVEY & Co., 9, Merchants' Row—Boston, will meet with immediate attention, and be faithfully executed. HOVEY & Co.

BEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention. EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838. 6m5.

The Maine Farmer

IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING. In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in said town.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services, so long as they continue their subscription.

Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrearages are paid, and if payment be made to an agent, for two numbers more than have been received.

All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell.